THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 240.2 COLORADO SPRINGS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885. Price Five Cents

DOLLAR OF OUR DADS.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Convention.

To Organize Opposition to the Demonetization of Silver.

A Lively Contest Over Permanent Organization Expected.

DENVER, January 28.—The national silver convention, having for its object the organization of a systematic and determined opposition to the demonetization of silver and to prevent by all possible means any legislation by the national congress looking to the decrease of the present rate of silver coinage and to secure if possible an act by congress providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, assembled at the Tabor Grand opera house at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Before 1.30 o'clock the various colored badges began to appear at the opera house entrance, and in a short time quite a crowd had collected. It was announced that the doors would not be opened till 2 o'clock and the crowd continued to increase until there was a perfect jam of men long before the time for opening the doors arrived. The opening of the doors was followed by a rush of delegates, who crowded in as fast as they could present their tickets of admission, until the body of the theatre was filled. The committee on arrangements had portioned out the house, and the Arapahoe and Clear Creek counties were given the seats in the parquette. The Lake county delegation was the last to arrive at the opera house and were given seats upon the stage. They carried a beautiful banner containing the words "Lake County, the Largest Silver Producer in the World." As they marched down the centre aisle, they were greeted with tremendous applause. The Clear Creek delegation also carried a banner upon which was painted "The first to produce silver in Colorado." Both banners were placed in a conspicuous place upon the stage amid vociferous cheering. While the delegates were being seated the opera house orchestra rendered several choice selections.

At 2.15 Capt. D. B. Harris, chairman of the executive committee of the Clear Creek county silver association, in whose name the first call for the national convention was made, stepped to the front of the stage and rapped the convention to order. There were present at least 1,000 delegates. Rev Dr. De LaMatyr offered prayer. He asked that the people be protected against oppression in the matter at issue. The prayer was loudly applauded. After the call for the convention had been read, Hon. Alva Adams, Hon H. A. W. Tabor and Judge J. A. Coulter were each nominated for temporary chairman.

While these nominations were being made, the house was in a perfect uproar. Dozens of delegates were on their feet at the same time, each gesticulating and shouting to the top of his voice to obtain recognition from the chair. Governor Tabor finally and after repeated efforts succeeded in gaining the attention of the convention long enough to announce that he was not a candidate for the temporary chairmanship. Thereupon Tabor's friends transferred their support to Coulter, who was elected by an almost unanimous vote. W. J. Kerr of Pueblo was then elected temporary secretary and M. J. Barkley assistant temporary secretary.

A motion was made that the committee on credentials be composed of two from each state or territory. Carried. The chair asked for suggestions, and there were calls for a roll call of states and counties. Each delegation was then directed to suggest its own members of the committee. The committee was then appointed as follows:

Kansas H. C. Snyder and W. E. Welsh.
Colorado W. H. Watt, George Montgomery.
Utah L. E. Holden and F. W. Billings.
New Mexico Gustave Billings and Charles Blanchard.
Wyoming—Ora Hailey and John Donnelly.

The chair announced the name of Hon. Dennis Sullivan as chairman of the committee on credentials. Before the list was completed George Brown of Arapahoe suggested that the name of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, or "Diamond Joe," as he is familiarly called, be added to the list as a representative from Illinois, but upon the statement that Mr. Reynolds was a delegate from Lake, where he has extensive mining interests, his name was withdrawn.

It was moved to appoint a committee of seven on permanent organization. It was moved as an amendment that one from each state and county compose that committee, and the amendment was agreed to. After a good deal of discussion and several futile attempts made to have a decision, the roll of counties was called with the following result.

Arapahoe—Frank Tilford
Bent G. M. Woodworth
Boulder—T. R. Owens
Chaffee—J. T. Redmond
Conejos—John W. Hughes.
Costilla, Nat Nathan
Clear Creek—I. N. Smith.
Custer—C. C. Perkins.
Dolores—W. L. Hall
Douglas—H. W. O'Brien.
Delta—Not represented.
Elbert—McChapman
El Paso—H. A. Lisley.
Eagle—Melvin Edwards
Fremont—T. R. Craven
Gilpin—S. V. Newell.
Grand—John Barbee.
Gunnison Ed. J. Coulter.
Garfield J. M. O'Brien.
Hinsdale E. J. Stirman.
Huerfano—R. A. Quillian
Jefferson—I. A. Reed.
La Plata—Charles Newman
Lake—G. W. Cook.
Larimer—J. J. Ryan
Mesa—D. P. Kingsley
Montrose—David Wood
Ouray—M. A. March
Pitkin—B. C. Wheeler
Park—J. G. Brooks.
Pueblo Alva Adams
Rio Grande—John Ewing
Routt Not represented
Saguache—I. Gotthelf
San Juan—C. M. Franz
Summit H. H. Elwood
San Miguel—E. P. Tent.
Weld J. M. Freeman.
Kansas—Judge A. A. Carnahan
Utah—George W. Crow.
New Mexico—I. A. Thompson
Idaho—H. A. W. Tabor.
Wyoming—John Donnelly

At the suggestion of Mr. Sullivan the roll of counties was called to give all an opportunity to send their credentials to the chair as a matter of convenience, and the credentials were passed to members of the committee on the chairman.

Mr. Eddy moved that the committee on permanent organization name a vice-president from each state, territory and county. Laid on the table.

It was ordered that all resolutions be presented without reading to the committee on resolutions, when that committee shall be appointed.

Judge Tilford was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization. A motion to adjourn was lost. A motion was made to elect Judge Belford chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Dr. De La Matyr made a motion to choose a committee on resolutions now, and several points of order that the committee could not be appointed now were decided not well taken. Judge Belford then spoke at length in opposition to appointing the resolutions committee until the credentials committee's report was presented and adopted. Judge Belford's speech was received with a perfect howl of applause. Dr. De La Matyr said he wished to pronounce a good Methodist amen on Judge Belford's eloquence, but he thought the committee should be appointed now as there would be much work to do and the committee should get at it as quickly as possible. Each delegation knew who were entitled to membership and there was sure to be no mistake. On motion of Mayor Routt the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The committee on permanent organization held a meeting immediately after the convention adjourned and will to morrow report for adoption the following list of officers. For president, ex-Governor James B. Grant; for vice presidents, Geo M. Chilcott of Colorado, S. N. Wood of Kansas, F. W. Billings of Utah, W. H. Watt of Idaho, John Donnelly of Wyoming, Gustave Billings of New Mexico; permanent secretary, John Fleming of Lake, first assistant secretary, W. J. Kerr of Pueblo, second assistant secretary, Reuben Berrey of El Paso; reading clerk, F. A. Thompson of New Mexico, sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Shores of Gunnison.

It is said that the vote for president stood 21 for Grant, 18 for Tabor. If this is so there will probably be a minority report in favor of Governor Tabor, and it is said his friends will vigorously oppose the election of Grant. The "free and unlimited" portion of the delegates assert that Grant does not represent their views, neither is he the choice of the convention. Lively times may be expected to morrow when the report of this committee is submitted.

A PROTEST.

The following will be introduced by H. Charles Ulman to-morrow: A protest from the national silver convention, representing the trans-Mississippi states and territories, convened at Denver, Colo., January 28, 1885. To his excellency Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, and to the honorable senators and representatives in congress assembled.

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States, article 1, section 8, clause 5, gives to congress the power to "coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." By article 1, section 10, clause 1, it provides that "No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention respectfully protests against the enactment of a law by congress to demonetize either gold or silver or to cease the coinage of either of the money metals of the constitution to which the states are limited for a tender. We denounce the demonetization of silver as being not only unconstitutional but an infraction upon the reserved rights of the states, a flagrant usurpation of power by the United States, revolutionary in its tendencies and destructive of the liberties of the people.

Blizzard on the Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., January 28. Telegraphic advices to-day from the channel and Rose Blanche report a terrific blizzard on the west coast, beginning at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of fishing crafts which left for the fishing ground early in the morning were overtaken by the storm. Twenty-three skiffs are missing and many of the survivors are badly frost bitten. One skiff in sight went down with her crew. The crews of the missing vessels aggregate about fifty men. There are grave fears that the loss of life will be heavy.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Blizzard here to-day. The storm was heavy on Chesapeake bay. No arrivals of vessels this afternoon.

Sheldon's Ruse.

KANSAS CITY, January 28.—The Journal to morrow will publish an interview with a detective who says he had one of the two men who served a pretended warrant on Alfred Sheldon the night of May 4th last. He states that the mysterious disappearance was a ruse planned by Sheldon to elude his creditors and tells the story of the escape, and how Sheldon boarding a freight train east of the city got away to Canada.

A Terrible Warning

CINCINNATI, January 28.—At an early hour this morning four men were found in a sleigh in the western part of the city, but one of whom was able to speak. One was dead and the other two so drunk and nearly frozen as to be unconscious. The dead man's name is Peter Gorber. The party had been on a spree from early last evening and had they not been discovered all would soon have perished from the cold.

BATTLE IN THE DESERT.

Anxiety for Stewart's Command Relieved by News

Announcing a Series of Successful Engagements.

The Desert Crossed and Communication had with Gordon.

News from Stewart

LONDON, January 28. The excitement occasioned by the explosions and great anxiety concerning the fate of General Stewart, which has existed for the past several days, was completely obliterated by the news that Stewart had captured Metemmeh and succeeded in communicating with General Gordon. Great enthusiasm prevails and many congratulations over the success of Stewart's expedition have been received at the war office.

LONDON, January 28.—11 a. m. Intelligence has just been received at the war office that General Stewart's force is intrenched south of Metemmeh. The dispatch also gives the gratifying information that is in communication with General Gordon. Stewart's force had several fights with Arab rebels before it reached Metemmeh. Stewart himself was badly wounded. Five of the Mahdi's emirs were killed in the fight. General Wolseley in his dispatch reports the capture of Metemmeh by the British. It also says that Sir Charles Wilson has gone to Khartoum on board a steamer to confer with Gordon. It is expected that he will return as soon as possible and report personally to Wolseley.

LONDON, January 28, 4 p. m. An official dispatch received this afternoon from Gordon shows that his position at Khartoum is by no means dangerous as supposed. He says he could hold out there for years. Stewart's wound is reported doing well. A dispatch from Cairo declares that Lord Charles Beresford with a small contingent is pushing on from Metemmeh to Khartoum.

LONDON, January 28. A Korti dispatch to Reuter's agency says General Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th over the rebel enemy to the number of 7,000. A large number were cavalry men armed with rifles. British loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded. The total loss of the enemy was 1,300. Firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Colonel Burleigh special correspondent of the London Telegraph, and Lords Airlie and Somerset are among the wounded.

LONDON, January 28, 3 30 p. m. A full report of Stewart's advance from Abu Klea wells is now made public. Stewart on December 7th established a strong post at Abu Klea. Those who have been seriously wounded were left with a sufficient garrison. On the afternoon of the 18th Stewart began his forward movement. After passing Shebaca wells, when the British line was only a league from the river, the enemy appeared. A halt was thereupon made. The enemy opened fire, the heaviest that the British have yet been subjected to. While at this point Stewart wounded on January 21st, two days after the battle in the desert, a reconnoissance of Metemmeh was made. This revealed the fact that Metemmeh was in a state of defense and the works in a fairly good condition. Sir Charles Wilson reports that he could have carried Metemmeh, but thought it not worth risking the loss of men. Sir Charles deplores the losses of English troops suffered in crossing from Korti to Gubat, but in other respects regards the result of the operations in the highest degree successful.

STEWART'S MARCH.

Official dispatches indicate that the march of Stewart and his little army from Abu Klea wells to his present position has been no easy task. Almost every foot of the way appears to have been sharply contested by resolute Arabs. There was a constant succession of encounters from the action of the 17th till the Nile was reached, the British troops steadily gaining fresh victories over the impetuous but demoralized rebels. On the morning of Monday, January 19, two days after the fight at Abu Klea wells, the enemy appeared in force in front of the advancing British army. A short, fierce battle was fought. This occurred at a point about three miles from the Nile. The British were compelled to sustain a heavy fire for some time. Early in the engagement Stewart received his wound and Sir Charles Wilson thereupon assumed command. Works were hastily constructed under a leaden rain, which continued to pour upon them from the enemies' rifles. The wounded men and baggage train were left under guard behind quickly-built earth works, while the rest of the force advanced in the face of the hostile fire to gravel ridges some distance in front. Here a large force of rebels had established themselves in a strong position, and as soon as the British came near a fierce charge, led by several emirs, was made against them by the rebel foemen. The British troops arranged as usual in the form of a square and steadily advancing met the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy who were rushing down upon them. At the same time the rifles of the British were doing bloody execution. The charge was checked and not an Arab came within thirty yards of the British square. The rebels did not long stand before the murderous fire but were repulsed with heavy loss. Five emirs and 250 men were left dead upon the field and large numbers of wounded. About the English losses few details have yet been received. It is known however that Cameron, special correspondent of the London Daily Standard, and Herbert, special correspondent of the Morning Post, were killed. The place where the battle occurred is a slight distance beyond Shebacatt wells.

Stewart's wound while not fatal is so serious that he will be disabled for the remainder of the present campaign. General Wolseley considers the deprivation of his services a national loss. He characterizes Stewart as "The ablest soldier and most distinguished commander he ever knew," and he recommends him to the queen's most favorable consideration. Lord St. Vincent of the artillery was among the British slain.

Stewart now holds a strongly fortified post at Gabat, not far from Metemmeh, a place on the Nile half way between Berber and Khartoum. Opposite Gabat is a large island on which plenty of forage for horses and camels is easily obtainable. So strong is the position at Gabat that it is confidently asserted that the town can be held by a small garrison against any force which the rebels can send to attack it. The route across the desert from Gabat to Korti is securely held by the English. Colonel Sir Redvers Buller will be in command of this post. He left Korti to-day to assume the position.

The news of Stewart's movements since the battle of Abu Klea wells were brought to Korti by Captain Pigott. He left Gabat with dispatches Saturday last and reached Korti this morning.

The point where the battle of the 19th occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemmeh. When Stewart reached that point he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides and skirting it often within uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. When they began to surround him and press in upon him, he determined to abide the event. He ordered his men to dismount and form a zareba. This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during its construction rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained a hot fire from behind ambushes and such hiding places as they could find among the high grass. Their fire was very well directed and was most disastrous in effect upon the British troops. Twelve men were killed and forty others stricken down with ugly wounds and among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London Standard, and Mr. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post. General Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh. The work of making the zareba was about completed and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was the hollow square. It was formed in the following order: In front, the naval brigade and grenadier guards; on the right flank, Coldstream guards and Scots guard; on the left flank, mounted infantry, on the rear, the Sussex regiment and heavy camel corps. As soon as completed, the square advanced under steady ambush fire a distance of two miles. At this point the enemy began to move upon the square in two large sections. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved during the rebel charge. The English troops forming the assaulted front delivered a terrific fire aimed right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obstacles and interfered so seriously with the evenness necessary to the success of the onslaught that its centre line was brought to a standstill sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general movement threw the unimpeded parts of the line like ends of broken timber around the corners of the square, and the rebels so displaced were simply cut to pieces. From this on the warfare was disastrous to the rebels, as, when the enemy's line was broken, the Arabs seemed to break up into bands, each of which waged war on its own account. A large command, mostly on horseback, went back to attack the zareba. This was gallantly assailed by a body of English soldiers, made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone forward in the square. Lord Charles Beresford was in command. He sustained the attack for two hours when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the general attack upon the square only six men were killed and 26 wounded on the English side. Captain Norton worked the guns during this fight and his firing did awful execution. Stewart's force on leaving Gak Dul wells consisted of 2,000 picked fighting men.

Latest dispatches received at the war office show that Lord St. Vincent was not, as at first reported, killed in the battle fought in the desert on the 19th inst. He died from a wound received on the 17th at Abu Klea. Only two British officers were killed in the Zareba fight. The other dead were non-commissioned officers and privates.

During the advance of the main body of the English from the zareba the garrison left behind at that point kept up a heavy fire from their guns and rifles. An effort was made to erect small redoubts some fifty yards to the right of the zareba under protection of a steady fire from the zareba. During the erection of the redoubt one man was killed and three wounded. Lord Cochrane with forty men from the Life Guards and Scots Greys held the redoubt and maintained a heavy fire throughout the battle. They did much to repel the constant rushes of the enemy. The losses of the rebels are estimated at two thousand, killed and wounded. Among the enemy were many slaves, several of whom have submitted to the British. They say that the Mahdi sent them from Khartoum.

OPERATIONS ON THE NILE.

The square reached the Nile at sunset Monday evening and encamped for the night. Early Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnoissance and destroyed some empty villages. The inhabitants had watched the military operations from a distance and afterwards retreated to Metemmeh. The British then advanced through the villages around Metemmeh. On Wednesday they made a reconnoissance and found Metemmeh fairly well fortified. Shots were exchanged, but the rebels kept out of sight. The ground around is sandy with depressions full of grass and bushes, affording good cover. The prisoners state that the enemy came from Khartoum and that the force which attacked the British at Abu Klea was the advance guard.

It is reported the mahdi is sending more troops and guns to Metemmeh. On the 22nd General Wilson with a force of General Gordon's steamers, a number of black troops, two companies of mounted infantry and six guns bombarded Shendy two hours and almost completely destroyed the town, but the occupants, of whom there were few, appeared to be unwilling to surrender. The steamers afterwards returned to Gubat, where a number of forts are being erected. It is stated the mahdi has a force of 6,000 around Khartoum. The total British loss including the loss at Abu Klea was 104 killed and 216 wounded. The enemy's loss was 3,000 killed and wounded.

General Earle telegraphs from Babah Catar act, about twenty-two miles below Boite, as follows: "Rebels still occupy Boite and doubtful whether we will fight them there or retire to Berber."

In the fight of the 19th inst., which occurred within three miles of the Nile, many British troops were in an almost fainting condition from lack of water. Colonel Sir Charles Wilson ordered a small detachment of cavalrymen to obtain a supply of water from the river by cutting their way through the enemy's forts. This dangerous movement was accomplished with less loss of life than might have been expected, and enough water was obtained to revive the troops and enable them to continue the attack.

UNFORTUNATE CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, January 28. The astonishing mortality among the newspaper correspondents who accompanied General Stewart's force is one of the chief features of interest in to-day's news from the Soudan. Of five correspondents who started on the March from Gak Dul to the Nile three have been killed and one wounded. Those killed were Colonel Burnaby, who had a special commission from the Morning Post, Cameron of the Daily Standard and Herbert of the regular staff of the Morning Post. The best known of these correspondents next to Col Burnaby was J. A. Cameron who had a long and varied experience as a correspondent. Cameron was with Baker Pasha when that officer made his attempt to chastise El Mahdi. After the defeat of Hicks Pasha Cameron was missing some months after that and was supposed to be dead. He had been captured and detained as a prisoner in El Mahdi's camp but he eventually made his escape.

Whitehall street was impassable to-night in the vicinity of the horse guards. An immense throng of people congregated there eagerly listening to every scrap of information that can be obtained from the Soudan. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post, whose death was reported to day was shot dead during the fierce attack of the rebels while the British were erecting the zareba. Herbert was secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was governor-general of Canada. Herbert witnessed the battles of Tel El Kebir, El Teb and Tami. He was severely wounded in the last named battle.

STEWART'S REWARD

The queen sent a dispatch thanking Gen. Stewart and the troops for their bravery, condoling with them for their losses and promoting General Stewart to the rank of major-general.

CONDITION OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, January 28. Wounded prisoners brought into the English lines say Metemmeh is under command of a Frenchman. They all state that they consider the mahdi's cause lost. It is reported the mahdi is sending away all valuables. Spies report Osman Digna still determined to fight, and is even arming his women.

A FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, January 28. The Francaise describes Stewart's march as the most adventurous and heroic of modern times.

The Dynamite Campaign

LONDON, January 28. One result of the anti-Irish feeling in the metropolis is shown in the eastern portion of London by attacks on Irishmen, many of whom have been beaten, while peaceably walking in the streets at night. The feeling of animosity against Irish is spreading and the police have been ordered to be on the alert to prevent further outrages.

Numerous letters have been received by newspapers denouncing the outrages. One of the contributors advocates the dismissal of all Irish employed within the limits of England's power. Another offers to equip a steam yacht for the purpose of kidnapping O'Donovan Rossa and Patrick Ford, and to defray the expenses of hanging them on condition that their execution will take place within three weeks.

The News Paris despatch advises that caution be taken in believing various dynamite stories. The correspondent received a visit yesterday from a well dressed Irish-American who described himself as a Fenian journalist, offering to sell news relating to the operations of dynamiters for a small sum of money. The person made many misstatements to the correspondent of the News. It was afterwards learned that the address the Fenian journalist gave was not the correct one.

LONDON, January 28. It is rumored that the police have just arrested a woman in the act of entering the royal exchange building with a quantity of dynamite hid on her person. The rumor adds that three men, probably accomplices of the woman, were arrested at the same time.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, January 28. The national board of trade assembled in this city to-day for the sixteenth annual session, Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia presiding. About forty delegates were present. The report of the executive council was read. The constitution of the board was amended so as to provide for the annual election of one vice president for every constituent body represented at the meetings of the board. The board then organized for the ensuing year by the re election of Frederick Fraley president.

A special committee appointed by the board to consider a resolution on the enactment of a national bankrupt law, held a meeting to-night and agreed to report favorably the resolution of the New York chamber of commerce, which is in effect that the passage of the national bankrupt bill now before the house, known as the Lowell bill, is demanded by the business interest of the country.

The Treaty Discussion.

WASHINGTON, January 28. The senate closed its doors and resumed consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty at half-past twelve to-day. Senator Sherman modified his amendment introduced several days ago relating to discrimination which may be made in charges for use of the canal. As the amendment now stands discriminations may be only made in favor of the coastwise trade of Nicaragua. Senator Vance made a formal speech arguing that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still an obstacle to the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, and he offered a motion that further action be postponed until after the fourth of March. This motion was the subject of a long debate. Senators Bayard and Saulsbury and others upon the democratic side, spoke in favor of the motion and Senators Morgan, Lapham, Conger and Miller of California opposed it.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 28. Nominations—Edward A. Crediler, Montana, U S marshal of that territory, Nicholas H. Owings, secretary of Washington territory. Register of land offices Mark L. Blunt, Pueblo, Col. Robert Woodbridge of Ohio, Indian agent at the Lemhi agency in Idaho.

XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Clay, from the committee on presidential laws, reported a concurrent resolution providing that the two houses shall assemble in the hall of the house at noon—February 11, 1885, pursuant to requirements of the constitution and laws relating to the election of president and vice president, and the president of the senate shall be the presiding officer, that one person shall be appointed teller on the part of the senate and two as tellers on the part of the house, to make a list of votes as they shall be declared, that result shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected president and vice president.

Reed made a point of order, that the subject matter of the resolution had never been referred to the committee, and the point having been sustained by the speaker Clay asked leave to have it referred.

To this Reed objected in order that he might have an opportunity to examine the resolution.

Paige offered a resolution reciting that no official notification has been made to the house of the resignation of J. S. Robinson, now secretary of state of Ohio as representative of the Ninth district of Ohio, and directing the committee on elections to investigate and report upon the status of Robinson as a member of this body. Adopted.

Slocum, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the president to transmit to the house a copy of the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter, together with accompanying papers.

Steele moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, 59 to 116.

The resolution passed, yeas 179, nays 71.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting a communication from the secretary of the navy recommending action by the government in recognition of the services, official and personal, extended in Russia to survivors of the "Jeannett," and to search parties subsequently in Siberia.

Holman presented a conference report on the six months' naval appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Cox of North Carolina presented credentials of J. W. Reed as member-elect of the Fifth district of North Carolina to succeed A. M. Scales, and Reed took the oath of office. The morning hour was disposed with.

Hewitt of New York moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty. Lost, yeas 81, nays 157. A contest then arose as to precedence of business.

Willis from the committee on rivers and harbors reported the river and harbor appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

McComas offered a resolution which was adopted reciting that Julius R. Santos, an American citizen who was long an instructor in the University of Virginia but recently a merchant in Babier, had been imprisoned in Equador since November, '84, for alleged complicity in a rebellion, and his speedy execution is apprehended, and that it is alleged that he is innocent, and directing the secretary of state to inform the house what measures have been taken and what further action he intends to take to secure the release or speedy trial of Santos.

Van Eaton then submitted various filibustering motions to adjourn over and to take recess, and several roll calls were taken. During one of the calls Bland finally became worried out with successive roll calls and the house adjourned.

SENATE

Several messages from the president were laid before the senate transmitting information heretofore called for in regard to landing foreign cables in the United States, the awards of the Venezuelan mixed commission and the status of Oklahoma lands, which lands, the president maintains, cannot under existing treaties be opened for settlement.

Without the transaction of other business the senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

Indian Land Leases.

WASHINGTON, January 28. James M. Bell and a man named Corderoy, both Cherokees, testified to-day before the senate committee on Indian affairs that they heard money was paid members of the Cherokee council by lessees of the Cherokee strip to secure favorable action. A member of the Kaw tribe named Hardy testified that the Gilbert lease was obtained from the tribe against the wishes of a majority of its members, and the lessee was cutting cord wood for sale which he was not entitled to do by the terms of the lease.

A Steamship Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28. Anxiety over the non-arrival of the steamer San Pablo at Yokohama is increasing. She is now out 40 days. The vessel belongs to the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Co. and is insured for $450,000. She had five cabin passengers, nine hundred Chinese returning home for their New Year, $520,000 in treasure. The crew including officers number fifty-three. The excitement in Chinatown is unusually great, owing to the great number of Chinese and the money aboard. Officers of the company still say there is no cause for anxiety and ascribe the delay to accident to the machinery. Other steamers have been out longer than the San Pablo.

Indian Coal Lands.

WASHINGTON, January 28. The secretary of the interior sent a communication to the house committee on Indian affairs recommending that coal lands on the San Carlos Indian reservation in New Mexico be segregated from the reservation and opened to entry under the mineral laws. The commissioner of Indian affairs concurs in the recommendation.

Elections Confirmed.

SACRAMENTO, January 28. The election of Governor Stanford was confirmed to-day. In joint ballot he received 78 out of 118 votes.

TOPEKA, Kas., January 28. The senate and house met in joint session to-day and declared the result of the vote for United States senator for John J. Ingalls.

An Opera House Burned.

RONDOUT, N. Y., January 29, 1 40 a. m. Fire started in Sampson opera house this city at 12 30 this morning. The opera house and contents are a total loss. Adjoining buildings will be damaged. The fire is burning fiercely at this hour.

DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$10.00	Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	2 50	One Month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$2.00	Six Months	$1.00
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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A SILVER CONVENTION.!

The miners of Colorado, and others interested in the continued coinage of silver, have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Denver on January 28, 1885. The several counties of the state are invited to send as many delegates as they sent to the state political conventions of 1884. Residents of other states and territories who are interested in the cause are also invited to be present. This is to be the nucleus of a grand movement for the protection of the silver interests.

Last year's immigration into the United States was less by 100,000 than that of 1883.

Yesterday's vote in the house of representatives does not indicate much chance of success for the Mexican treaty.

The Literary World, while saying kind things of Dr. Holmes' life of Emerson, still thinks that "the comprehensive, profound, final portrait of Emerson has yet to appear."

Some one suggests that O'Donovan Rossa can prove an alibi as to being present at the dynamite fling in England, because he never was, even by accident, in a place of danger.

Somebody across the water wants to hang the mighty blatherskite O'Donovan Rossa We could easily spare him, but we suppose that under the circumstances the proposal must be ruled out on a point of order.

The feeling of panic and excitement in England over the late explosion is shown by the spirit of revenge manifested toward the Irish in England. Dynamite is wicked and foolish and so is retaliation on a nation for the acts of individuals.

"Only let us show our teeth," says a German paper, "and England will surprise the world with her cowardice." Such remarks will recall to mind Americans of some similar statements that were made in this country about a quarter of a century ago.

General Stewart's Egyptian campaign has fallen with especial severity on the correspondents of the London papers. Cameron, of the Standard, and Herbert, of the Post, were killed in last week's fighting, while Colonel Burleigh, of the Telegraph, is among the wounded.

The Philadelphia Record says that Hon. William D. Kelley and Minister James Russell Lowell are the latest tariff reform recruits, and calls on Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, to favor free raw material.

No doubt the country is full, probably too full, of democratic patriots ready to serve the public for a good and valuable consideration. But republican papers inclined to make a great deal of the matter might bear in mind the fact that at the beginning of the Garfield administration there were reported, on the authority of Mr. Blaine, we think, to be a million applications for office

Our readers will learn this morning with great satisfaction that the English force advancing to the relief of General Gordon has safely reached the Nile. The fear of a great disaster which has been gathering force through the last few days is at last dissipated. Along with the tidings of success comes the unwelcome news that the day after the battle at Abu Klea General Stewart was so seriously wounded as to be unable to continue in command. The fighting has been severe, but as is usual in fights of this kind superior discipline has won the day. The English forces, at the time of the latest news (last Saturday), held a position at Gabat on the Nile near Metemneh. They have opened communications with General Gordon at Khartoum, which is not very far up the river, and have a secure route across the desert to Korti, about one hundred and eighty miles distant, where General Wolseley is stationed. General Gordon reports that he has not been in danger at Khartoum and could hold his position there for years The news has caused great rejoicing in England and will materially strengthen Gladstone's government.

The following extracts from an editorial in yesterday's Tribune-Republican regarding the duty of the silver convention agree well with the resolutions of our own county convention and are likely to meet the approval of most sensible and practical friends of silver "We "hope the delegates to the silver convention "will enter upon their duties to-day with a "full recognition of one fact, viz.: that the "work of the convention will have much more "influence upon the country at large if it be "characterized more by conservatism and "good sense than by an incoherent and unthinking advocacy of the free coinage of "silver.

"Everybody in the west believes in the free "coinage of silver, and it will be entirely "proper for the convention to say so, in such "resolutions as it may adopt. And the convention ought further to express its belief "that free and unlimited coinage would benefit "not only the western and southern states, "which are unanimous in asking for it, but "the masses of the whole country.

"It should make it clear that free and unlimited coinage is the object which the people of the west are striving to attain, but it "should at the same time point out the disaster which would follow the repeal of the "Bland act.

"It is true that under a free coinage act "the profit which the government now makes "would go to the producer of silver. This is "in reality the main reason why the miner "desires a free coinage bill.

"But when he once realizes that it is practically out of the question to have such an "act passed at the present or at the next session of congress, and in view of the fact "that under the Bland act more dollars can "be coined than our mines can furnish silver "for, he is wise in concluding to fight for "that which he has a chance of winning "One thing is certain there is no hope of "getting a free coinage act within the next "few years There is hope that the Bland "act may be continued

"If the silver states make their appeal on "purely selfish grounds it will be all the "worse for the silver interests In asking for "everything, they are likely to get nothing."

Mr. John T. Ferry, one of the executors of the estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan, recently gave the following information in an interview regarding the Grant fund of $250,000 raised a few years ago,

"The fund is as safe as it ever was. The fact that it pays interest is sufficient to prove that it is invested in special mortgage bonds."

"If the Wabash road should go up to morrow what would be the relations of the Morgan estate to the fund?"

"The Morgan estate would remain financially responsible for the entire amount of the investment in the Wabash bonds."

"Then there is no reason for anxiety in regard to the fund?"

"None whatever. I have repeatedly said this much over my own signature. These bonds at present pay an interest of something over 6 per cent and are valuable. Their value in a few years will increase, and the investment is by no means uncertain. There is not a Morgan heir that knows anything about the Grant fund, or even in what bonds the money has been placed. Furthermore, the guarantee of Governor Morgan has six years to run yet instead of three. By the time the guarantee has expired, the bonds will be worth a good deal of money. I have seen many allusions to this matter in the papers of late, and I believe it has been done to influence votes in congress on the Grant retirement bill Of course we are all interested in General Grant, and hope the bill will pass, but the fund is safe. I have received a letter from Congressman Hewitt about it, and I have answered him in the same way that I have answered you."

PERSONAL

The Kansas senate has forty members, of whom all but three are lawyers

The Hon. James G. Blaine has been elected vice president of the Webster Historical society of Boston.

The ice bridge at Niagara this winter is said to be the most massive for many years, and is estimated to be over sixty feet thick.

A man was arrested at Minneapolis for horse stealing and Judge Young discharged him because the evidence showed that the property stolen was a mule.

The Hon Thomas A. Hendricks has presented the students of the university of Notre Dame at South Bend with a portrait of himself, as a souvenir of a visit he made to that institution last fall.

The New York Sun says that citizens of the Empire state, irrespective of party, have at least one reason for satisfaction at the success of Mr Evarts. They will not have to explain to the people who he is.

President Arthur appointed an experienced editor, "Gil" Pierce, of the Inter-Ocean, governor of Dakota, for the reason, probably that nobody out of the editorial profession had the sand to undertake to preside over that distracted territory. It was a bright idea. Governor Pierce is solid with all the factions there and commands the respect of all sections A man who can run a daily newspaper clear of wreck for two years can handle almost anything.—[Nebraska State Journal

The Meanest Man Yet.

Detroit Free Press

He got on the front platform of a Woodward avenue car yesterday morning and had a brief conversation with the driver before entering. When he sat down the subject of conversation had already been opened. It was about the state of the thermometer.

"I looked at mine as I left the house," remarked a shiverish passenger, "and it marked twelve degrees below."

"What! only twelve below?" exclaimed another. "Must be something wrong there. Mine showed fifteen and was going down then."

"Yours must have been a warm place," said the third passenger. "I have a very reliable thermometer and it showed a little over sixteen degrees below as I took the car."

Two or three others had their say, and when the cold had been brought down to twenty degrees below the mean man rose up and said:

"Gentlemen, please wait a moment.

He opened the front door and the thermometer he had hung up was handed in to him. He took it and passed it from man to man, that all might see. It registered exactly seven below. Not a word was said for a long time, but the silence was broken by the shiverish man saying

—"Well, if that thing is to be sprung on truthful men in this fashion I'll not ride on the cars again this winter"

Characteristics of Smokers

Louisville Courier-Journal

A gentleman who is a great "fumigator" says that he has philosophized about smokers with this result "An even-tempered, quiet man never goes to an extreme in choosing his cigar. A nervous man want somethings strong and furious, a mild man something that smokes and nothing more. There is a great deal in the way man handle a cigar. If a man smokes his cigar only enough to keep it lighted, and relishes taking it from his mouth to cast a look at the blue curl of smoke in the air, set him down as an easy-going man. He has keen perceptions and delicate sensibilities. He will not create trouble, but is apt to see it out when once begun. Beware of the man who never releases the grip of his cigar and is indifferent whether it burns or not. He is cool, calculating and exacting. He is seldom energetic physically, but lives easily off those who perform the labor. The man that smokes a bit, rests a bit, and fumbles the cigar more or less, is easily affected by circumstances. If the cigar goes out frequently the man has a whole-souled disposition, is a devil may-care sort of a fellow, with a lively brain and a glib tongue, and a generally fine fund of anecdotes. To hold half of the cigar in the mouth and smoke indifferently is a lazy man's habit. They are generally of little force, and their characters are not of the highest strata. A nervous man, who fumbles his cigar a great deal, is a sort of popinjay among men Holding the cigar constantly between the teeth, chewing it occasionally and not eating it it is lighted at all, are characteristics of men who have the tenacity of bulldogs. They never forget anything or let go their holds The top stands his cigar on end, and the experienced smoker points it straight ahead, or almost at right angles with his course Such have been my observations with regard to smokers."

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Thursday, November 6	113,100
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	177,000
Sunday, November 9	123,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	143,010
Semi-weekly	38,300

Total number of Tribunes printed and sold during week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions 1,29[illegible]110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues This was of course an election week "spurt," which "broke the record" in New York Settling back into its "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily Tribune, for the week ending Nov. 15, 1884	121,400
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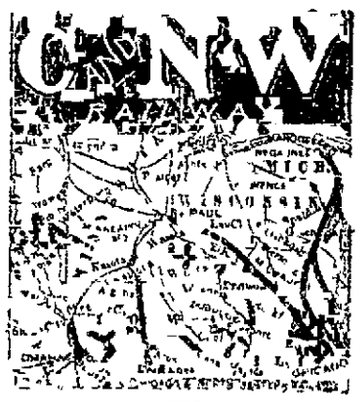

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A FAMILY AFFAIR. The new story by Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," is begun in the October number of the "English Illustrated Magazine." Price, 15 cents; annual subscription, including the Double Christmas Number, $1.75.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Wool in fair demand, firm, unchanged. Money easy 1; prime paper 6 to 8; sterling exchange strong 4 84, demand 4.88; governments strong; railways strong; railways slightly improved; states dull. The course of the stock market to-day was irregular and the tone generally weak. The weakness was caused in early trading by a break of 2¾ per cent in Central Pacific and 4½ in Oregon Navigation. The stocks, most affected were the ex-Villards, Northern Pacific preferred and Oregon Transcontinental. Oregon Navigation sold down 5¾ per cent. from yesterday's closing followed by a recovery of 1 per cent. A majority of floating stock was held for Boston account, and a majority of selling orders came from that city. Northern Pacific preferred sold off 1¾ and Oregon Transcontinental ⅝. The former recovered ⅜ at the close. President Smith says $7,500,000 of Oregon Transcontinental under the circular of November last have been placed and an option given for $3,500,000 remaining, which expires May 1st. Of rangers St. Paul went down 1¾, recovering ⅝. Buyers of Lackawanna sold St. Paul. Northwestern lost ¾ and regained ⅝ of the loss.

3s	101½	4s	121¾
Adams Express	133	American Express	99
C. B. & Q.	118	Erie	19¾
D. & R. G.	8	Preferred	27
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Missouri Pacific	96¾	Union Pacific	46⅝
Northwestern	89⅝	Wells Fargo	76
Preferred	124	Ontario	18
Texas Pacific	23⅝	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	57⅝	Preferred	25
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Homestake	94
Preferred	37⅝	Sutro	11

Resisting a Tax

CHICAGO, January 28. An official dispatch from the Albuquerque, New Mexico, board of trade says that it decided by vote yesterday to resist the collection of tax for the erection of territorial buildings at Santa Fe, N. M., upon legal advice that the act authorizing the tax is illegal.

France's Decision.

LONDON, January 28.—It is reported France has decided to officially declare war against China. This decision is said to have been made in consequence of the action of England in enforcing the terms of the foreign enlistment act at Hong Kong and elsewhere.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

There is a heavy snow storm in New England.

Indications for Colorado—Fair, warmer weather.

Preparations for the Turkish expedition to Suakim continue at Constantinople.

General Slocum considers the prospect favorable for getting Grant upon the retired list of the army.

Aragon, the captured desperado, will be taken to Santa Fé on account of threats of lynching at Las Vegas.

Archbishop Alemany has resigned his see, which has been accepted by the pope. Archbishop Riordan succeeds him.

Charles J. Rogers, penitentiary warden, who murdered Sterry, another warden, in October last, was hanged yesterday at Portland, Oregon.

The conference of base ball men decided that St. Louis should have a league club, and that the American association should be allowed to locate a club in Chicago.

There was a very fierce storm at Montreal yesterday which interfered somewhat with the festivities. The ice palace was inaugurated in the evening in the presence of a vast multitude. There was a grand display of fireworks.

The president gave his annual state dinner to members of the diplomat corps at the White house last evening. Of forty guests present fifteen men were envoys and seven charge d'affaires, representing altogether twenty-two friendly powers.

The general court martial before which General Swaim has been on trial will, it is thought, reach a conclusion in that officer's case by to-night and will then proceed to the trial of Colonel Albert P. Morrow on the charge of duplicating pay accounts.

HE GOT A SEAT.

The Company was not Unreasonable in its Requirements as to Deadheads.

There were a number of parlor cars and two ordinary passenger coaches on a train which left New York for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock a few nights ago. Every seat in the passenger coaches was occupied in one way and another when the last boat arrived from New York. Among the people who came at the last moment was a fiery and untamed-looking Irishman, whose face was fringed with a wealth of ecru hair. He walked through the smoking car, found every seat occupied by two men, and then burst into the next car impetuously. The air at once became redolent of rum. He cast his eye up and down on either side of the car and saw that every seat was occupied by parcels, luggage, feet, or the sprawling forms of passengers. One or two of the seats had been turned, and one gray-haired man, who had a specially lank complement of legs, succeeded in occupying two benches by dint of stretching himself out like an octopus, and ingeniously filling in the spaces not occupied by himself on the two benches with bits of luggage. The Irishman directed toward him a glare of unusual ferocity. He walked the long length of the car twice, but the passenger carefully avoided his gaze. Apparently they were all sleeping serenely. Then he leaned against the door and carelessly placed his hand on the stove. He removed the hand, walked to the other end of the car and washed his hands carelessly with water from the ice tank. The train was now speeding across the Jersey meadows. Still, no one offered to share his seat with the latest arrival, and the Irishman went back and leaned against the door once more. Finally he raised his voice so that it could be heard a considerable distance into the next car, and remarked, with an air of philosophical observation:

"People don't seem to realize that this here is second-class. It is just the same, and the first-class cars are in the rear. The second-class chumps which is now occupying the seats puts on twice as many lugs as the first-class ladies and gintlemen behind us. That is because they are not first-class ladies and gintlemen themselves, but simply second-class chumps."

A silence of several minutes followed this speech, which was finally broken by two or three men moving toward the corners of their seats and placing their bags and satchels on the floor. Then the voice of the man in the rear rose again above the hum of the wheels:

"There is no hog like an old hog," he remarked, sententiously. "A man would think that a gray beard and bald head would go along with wisdom and experience, but it ain't always the case. There is bald headed men in this world who wouldn't give a man a lift to save their souls, though their own business may be saving souls. Any bald-headed man with a gray beard who will wear a preacher's clothes and occupy four seats in a second-class car, while working men are standing up, is a large, fat, bevel-edged hog".

The gray haired man who occupied the two benches and who wore the habiliments of a clergyman rose here, looking very red in the face, and hurried forward into the smoking car. A moment later he came back, followed by the brakeman, who wore the usual easy, going, nonchalant, and blasé expression of a man of his calling.

"This man," sputtered the clergyman, angrily, pointing to the red-headed Irishman, "has been indulging in the grossest sort of personal abuse toward the passengers in this car, directing the bulk of it toward me."

The brakeman dived down into the inner recesses of his clothes, produced a paper of tobacco, partook thereof generously, and said pleasantly to the man in the red whiskers:

"What's up, Irish?"

"I was making a few general remarks about the hogs that travel on this road, and occupy four seats when they only have a right to occupy one."

"Who does it?"

"Your frind, the praist there."

The brakeman gingled down, turned the forward seat back into its proper form tossed the clergyman's bundles on the rear seat, and then said to that gentleman:

"You're travelling on a free pass, anyhow, aren't you? Yes? Now, you behave yourself just exactly as if you were paying your fare, will you? That's all the road asks of you."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—160⅝ acres of soldiers additional homestead scrip. Apply to A. L. Lawton, real estate agent. a-17-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange, 25 head of saddle and driving horses. Obas. T. Walker, box 69. a-16-tf

FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Friendship Club House and first gate of North Cheyenne Canon, an oval gold sleeve button engraved with monogram F. E. B. Finder will receive reward of five dollars on leaving the button at Gazette office. a-22-3

Notice to Non-Resident Heirs-at-Law and Non-Resident Executor.

The people of the state of Colorado to Esther S. Hopkins, residing at Haddonfield, state of New Jersey, sister and heir-at-law of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and William Hacker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the executors named in the will of said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, was presented to the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased by Henry Le B. Wills, one of the executors named therein, who resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1884; that it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Frederic H. Sharpless died possessed of certain real and personal property, consisting chiefly of lots number five and six in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve, addition number one, and the north half of lot number one, in block number two hundred and three, addition number one, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; also certain real estate in the town of Crested Butte, Gunnison county, Colorado, and ten thousand dollars' worth of personal property. All of said real and personal estate estimated to be worth about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. That said instrument bears no date and is signed by Charles L. Zobrist and Charles A. Hendricson as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said testator; that said instrument bequeaths unto Esther S. Hopkins aforesaid all silver and plated ware and to Henry Le B. Wills all books and pictures, and to Lucy Josephine Follett all the rest and residue of the estate of which the said Frederic H. Sharpless died seized and possessed. That the said Henry Le B. Wills and William Hacker are nominated and appointed in and by the said will as the executors thereof. You, the said Esther S. Hopkins and William Hacker are therefore notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs on Monday, February 23, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument to attend the probate thereof, and show cause, if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31, 1884.

[SEAL.] E. A. COLBURN,
Judge of the County Court, El Paso County, Colorado.

CAMPBELL & McINTYRE, Attorneys. w-4-5

THE CENTURY!

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of the CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the war for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the federal and the confederate sides—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles) Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,

written by the confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparations of the illustrations, for which the CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS,

author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the cities of Italy by W. D. Howells the illustrations being reproductions of etching, and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

THE NEW NORTHWEST,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieutenant Schwatka, Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ontario, and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on churches, city and country houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINING;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

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INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6,000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very outset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region. From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it. The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot." To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow-capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains "diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires. On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle. The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded. These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive. The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years. There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns. As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced. Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved or permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students. The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments; the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of New York University and of the Columbia School Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and these principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives—The scenery surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rocks and beautiful water falls, giving almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often-frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macadamized streets of an eastern metropolis. There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists. The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices. All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public. The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $160,000. It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward. All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished. Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day. In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare.

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 800, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the union and from Canada, England and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan. It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States. It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. "The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in. Joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Peak looks over them all, down into the lovellest places."

Bath House Last year a bath hou was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate—Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs. Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. There are six or seven springs in all. Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the 'Manitou' of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur and soda. Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when needed and then discontinued; their temperature varies from 43° to 56° F.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 2.25 a. m., departs 2.37 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

" 4. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	8.55 a. m
No. 33 "	2.15 p. m.	No. 34— "	11.55 a. m
No. 35 "	7.05 p. m.	No. 36 "	5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

TRAVEL.		ARRIVE.	
For Pueblo,	10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo,	3.30 p. m.
" Denver,	3.30 p. m.	From Denver,	11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH.		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	10.30 a. m.	
" "		11.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH.		
Via D. & N. O.		8.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		2.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FOR THE NORTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "		12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Halton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 8.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

MINNIE A. CARRUTHERS, Manager.

Mr. S. N. Francis has severed his connection with the Republic.

The Thunderbolt going north was one hour and a half late yesterday.

Valentines have already been placed on sale at several of the book stores.

A number of delegates left Colorado Springs yesterday morning to attend the silver convention at Denver.

The next attraction at the opera house will probably not be until the 8th or 10th of February, when Rose Eytinge will appear.

Mrs. R. A. Bruso, a long sufferer from consumption, was buried in Evergreen cemetery yesterday. The funeral was attended by a large number of the friends of the family.

There was a very good attendance at the rink last night, but the polo match announced for the evening did not take place as there were not a sufficient number of players present to make two good teams.

The Republic deserves credit for the admirable telegraphic report that it daily presents to its readers, copied verbatim, including head lines, from the GAZETTE. Such enterprise is certainly commendable.

The haunted house in the southern part of the city still continues to excite considerable curiosity, and the residents in the immediate vicinity have become thoroughly well convinced that there is too much truth in the story.

The police officers complain that they are very much annoyed with well-dressed and gentlemanly-appearing tramps who make a practice of sleeping on the benches in the North and South parks, even in broad daylight.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 36° and the mean velocity of the wind 6.6 miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 21.5° and the mean barometer 25.925 inches.

J. F. Goddard, traffic manager, W. F. White, general passenger agent, and C. T. Parsons, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Lyman McCarty, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and D. L. Sturgis, of the Union Pacific, passed south on a special Santa Fe car yesterday. They were on their way east.

The articles of incorporation of "The True Fissure Mining and Milling company of Cheyenne mining district of El Paso county" were filed in the county clerk's office yesterday. Capital stock $1,000,000. The incorporators are T. W. Hull, R. W. Anderson, Geo. Keck and Geo. Wilson, all of this city.

W. J. Shotwell, one of the well known tack eaters, carmined the town yesterday with very unique Wabash calendars that commanded the attention of all passersby. "Shot," as the boys call him, has conceived an original idea in the way of "tacking" that will puzzle his competitors that follow him.

Harry Goodell, the boy who, it is alleged, stabbed the Chinaman in the post office last week, has been detected and a warrant issued for his arrest. It is understood that the boy will appear before Justice Pixley next Saturday and answer to the complaint made against him. Goodell will claim as his defence that he merely threw a closed knife at the Chinaman.

The third lecture in the Manitou course was delivered by Dr. W. N. Meserve Friday evening, January 23d. A good number were present and listened with much interest to Dr. Meserve's thrilling narrative. To old soldiers the picture was a vivid one, and to all the story of the "Volunteer," the "First Battle," "Vicksburg," etc., was highly entertaining.

The union religious service at the Congregational church on Tuesday evening was so largely attended that the aisles were filled in addition to the regular seating accommodation. These services will be continued this evening and Friday evening at the Congregational church at 7.30. To-day being the day observed all over the country as the day of prayer for colleges that will be the subject of the meeting. The services will be led by Prof. Stone of Colorado college. The service in the evening will be led by Rev. Mr. Powell, pastor of the Baptist church.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue. j-13-tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods We guarantee the best work in these departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Durkee's Salad Dressing & Cold Meat Sauce is made from the freshest, purest, and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it, waste, labor anxiety, and disappointment are prevented.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. JANTHUS BENTLEY, Assignee. m 24-tf

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m

SOUND COLLINS ON BUTTER.

Good dairy butter, per pound.....15c
Choice dairy butter, per pound.....25c
Creamery butter, per pound.....30c
a-21-6 W. R. COLLINS & CO.

Durkee's salad dressing and cold meat sauce for all kinds of salads, fish, vegetables, and cold meats. Cheaper and better than home-made. No sauce equal to it was ever offered.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m. with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "D. & R. G." cigars. m-27-3m

Be sure and see Ashby's choice stock of rattan rocking chairs, centre tables, children's chairs of every description and price, toy tables and wagons, hanging lamps and vases, mustache cups handsome parlor lamps, brackets, etc., etc. Ashby's stock is all new and late patterns. Ladies wanting a nice piece of upholstering done or an easy chair made to order call and see samples. Ashby leads in getting up nice work in this line.

See the Boynton Folding Bed at Ashby's.

A full line of hanging lamps at Ashby's. New patterns.

All kinds of Centre Tables cheap at Ashby's.

A fine secretary at a big bargain at Ashby's.

No More Dyspepsia!

Relief for the sufferer can be obtained by eating

BREAD

MADE FROM

Entire Wheat Flour.

It is More wholesome and nutritious than any other flour in the market.

For Sale only at

BUSH'S BAKERY,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

m-25-tf

CIRCULATING - LIBRARY,

115 Kiowa Street,

Books 5 & 10cts.

PER WEEK.

Subscription 50 cents per month. a-14-1m

NEW BOOKS!

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE AND HIS WIFE. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. By Woodberry; edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Oliver Wendell Holmes; edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. By T. W. Higginson; edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF EMERSON. Lectures at the Concert School of Philosophy; edited by F. B. Sanborn.

EVERY-DAY LIFE AND EVERY-DAY MORALS. By George L. Chaney.

For Sale by

Thayer & Howbert

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

a-9-tf

W. LENNOX & CO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Burnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 89. j-6-tf

Old Canon Coal

FROM

COAL CREEK

Leave orders at Bacon & Carr's Office, 2nd Door West of First National Bank. Telephone 73. a-15-tf

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

FOR

Close Carriages

AT

BACON & CARR'S OFFICE

CHARGES—Two dollars for the first hour and one dollar for each succeeding hour. Fifty cents to or from the depot or hotel. a-18-1m

Mrs. J. Washington Hunt's

CLASSES FOR

Young Ladies and Children

—IN—

English,
French,
German,
Spanish,

INTRODUCTORY

Greek and Latin and Drawing

RECOMMENCED

Monday, Jan. 5th, 1885.

—AT—

201 North Weber Street

Tuition payable monthly or quarterly.

Special classes in the languages at fifty cents per hour. Classes in oil and mineral painting Tuesdays at 1.45 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m.

Terms per lesson three hours, $1; six lessons for $5. a-6-1m

Established 1872.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in	$100,000
Surplus	20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS OF THE FIRM.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow. e-5-tf

EDITION DE LUXE

OF THE

Works of Wm. Hickling Prescott

Messrs. J. P. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have the pleasure of announcing that their edition de luxe of the works of W. H. Prescott, in fifteen volumes, is now complete.

This edition is printed from the type of the new revised edition, edited by J. Foster Kirk, on fold paper of the best quality, printed in the best style for which the press of this house is noted. It contains all of the thirty portraits printed on india paper, the plates having been carefully retouched expressly for this edition.

This edition corresponds in size and style with the de luxe editions of "Hawthorne" and "Emerson," so that lovers of good books can have these great American authors uniform.

The edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, which are numbered and registered, a portion of which, by the courtesy of the owners of the English copyright, have been sold in England.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers

715 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Glenwood Springs

TOWN CO.

Glenwood Springs, Garfield Co., Colo.

Lots for Sale in this Promising Resort for Invalids.

The hot sulphur springs, lakes and caves are wonderful beyond conception and afford a certain cure for scrofulous and other diseases.

A hotel just opened, giving accommodation to transients.

The town of Glenwood Springs is destined to be the supply point for the great agricultural valley of the Roaring Forks and for the grand stock ranges of the valleys of the White and Grand rivers.

For prices of lots and for pamphlets giving all information as to routes, rates, etc., etc., apply to

M. L. DeCOURSEY,
General Manager,
Colorado Springs,
Colorado.
j-1-tf

BATTLE HOUSE,

Mobile, Alabama,

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC NOV. 1, 24

Under entire new management, offers superior accommodations for winter guests and tourists. Mobile is a great winter resort for northern and western people. It is only 4 hours' ride from the World's Fair at New Orleans, and it is safe to say, that nineteen twentieths of the visitors to the exposition will make Mobile one of the objective points while travelling in the south this winter, two trains running daily each way; and those who wish to avoid the inconveniences always attending such large crowds will be delighted with the superb order and accommodations of the Battle House. Refurnished and refitted throughout, with the incandescent light introduced and pronounced by all as the finest hotel in the south.

C. D. BARNES,
Manager.

Accommodations for 600 People. m-27-1m

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning December, Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: New serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eleven Semi-annual volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $3 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents—by mail postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, alphabetical, analytical, and classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, cloth, $4.

Remittance should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner streets Colorado Springs. Tejon and Bijou wo-12-tf

Large

Clean

Rags

Wanted at this Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY

—TO DRAW—

A HANDSOME GIFT.

Every person buying FIVE DOLLARS' worth of Goods of me will be Given a Ticket in a Drawing for the following Gifts, to be given away as soon as 800 Tickets are Disposed of:

1st prize, 1 black silk Russian circular, size 36	$ 60 00
2nd prize, 1 brown, blue or wine silk dress pattern, 20 yds	30 00
3rd prize, 1 handsome Japanese inlaid table	15 00
4th prize, 1 plush covered large album	10 00
5th prize, 1 double shawl, all-wool, 72x144	9 00
5 prizes each of $2 00 in goods, at bottom prices	10 00
20 prizes each of $1 00 in goods, at bottom prices	20 00
70 prizes each of 50c in goods, at bottom prices	35 00
100 prizes aggregating	$191 00

The names and address of each person receiving a ticket will be registered, and after the drawing the numbers entitled to a prize will be published. Notice will be given of time and place of Drawing and all ticket holders admitted. It is expected 800 tickets will be distributed by February 1, 1885, IF NOT BEFORE.

Goods will be Sold as Usual, Lower than the Lowest.

Prizes will be given out after the Drawing ONLY on presentation of ticket entitled to same. a-30-1y

D. J. MARTIN

WAR DECLARED!

AND THE ARMY MADE

Lower than Ever Known.

WE QUOTE BELOW A FEW OF OUR GREAT BARGAINS:

Lonsdale, 4-4 bleached muslin	9 c	Utica, 10-4 bleached muslin	30
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 bleached muslin	10 c	Utica, 8-4 bleached muslin	25 c
E. K., soft finish, 4-4 bleached muslin	8 c	Pepperell, 9-4 bleached muslin	25 c
Wamsutta, 4-4 bleached muslin	11 c	Fruit of the Loom, 42 inch, bleached muslin	12½c
Passumpsic, 4-4 unbleached muslin	7 c	Utica, 5-4 bleached muslin	15 c
Cohasset, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Utica, 6-4 bleached muslin	18 c
Amory, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Soft finish English cambrics	6 c
Century, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Standard Ginghams	8 c
Utica, 9-4 unbleached muslin	25 c	Standard Prints	5 c
Utica, 9-4 bleached muslin	27½c		

We will continue our Special Sale of Table Linens, Napkis, Towels and Hamburgs, Ladies' Muslin Underwear at very Low Prices. Bargains in Dress Goods.

No Bosh! No Buncombe!

No old Shop-Worn Goods with 50 per cent added to the cost to make a prize look large. No chance to draw some thing you may not need or want, but we will give every one honest

$5.00 a Discount of 5 Per Cent.

This gives one and all a benefit. By selling 800 persons $5.00 each they receive a benefit of $200 cash. Come and see us and you will find it to your interest.

GIDDINGS BROS.

m-16-tf

PEACE DECLARED

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

I have no War and mean to have none with any one, but will without going into details guarantee that all prices offered to purchasers elsewhere, no matter how low, will be met by me at the

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

And that in many things I am offering Special Bargains not to be had elsewhere.

I have left only one very handsome Ottoman Silk Wrap, quilted lining; price $22.50, which I will sell for $12.00.

I have left only one magnificent Brocade Silk Newmarket Coat; price $40.00, which I will sell for $20.00.

I have about half a dozen other New Style Wraps which I will sell at from one-fourth to one-third off of the

Regular - Low - Prices.

I think it is hardly necessary for me to assert that all REDUCTIONS advertised by me are "Bona Fide," and that no goods are ever marked up by me for the purpose of making apparently large reductions, but are all as stated.

"Veritas ad Finem."

EDWARD FERRIS,

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

d-3 tf

ALL COME!

For One Month to Make Room for Spring Goods.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Towels, Underwear, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

a-18-1m CALICO JACKO SPECIAL.

P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Bon's

Call for City Warrants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding City of Colorado Springs warrants to present the same to the First National bank of Colorado Springs for payment on or before February 21st, 1885, as interest on the same will cease on that date. Warrants Nos. 3,715 to 3,753 inclusive are exempt from this call. D. J. MARTIN, a-21-td City Treasurer.

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital	$50,000
Surplus Fund	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-3-1

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. w s 1 1y.